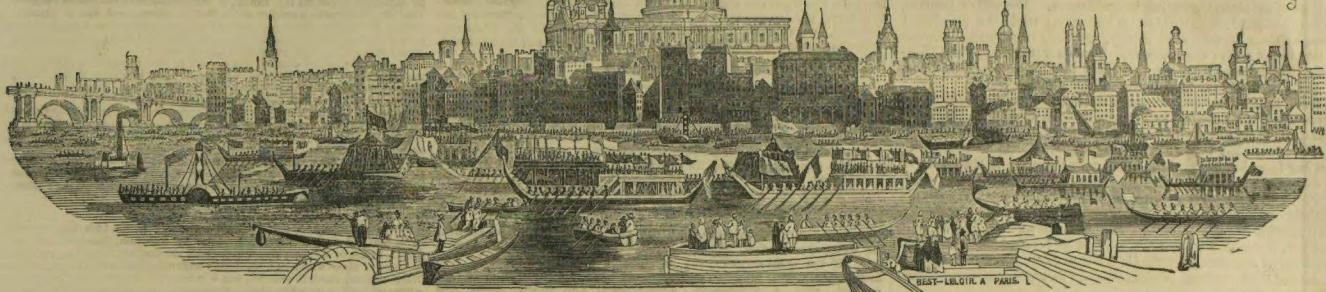


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

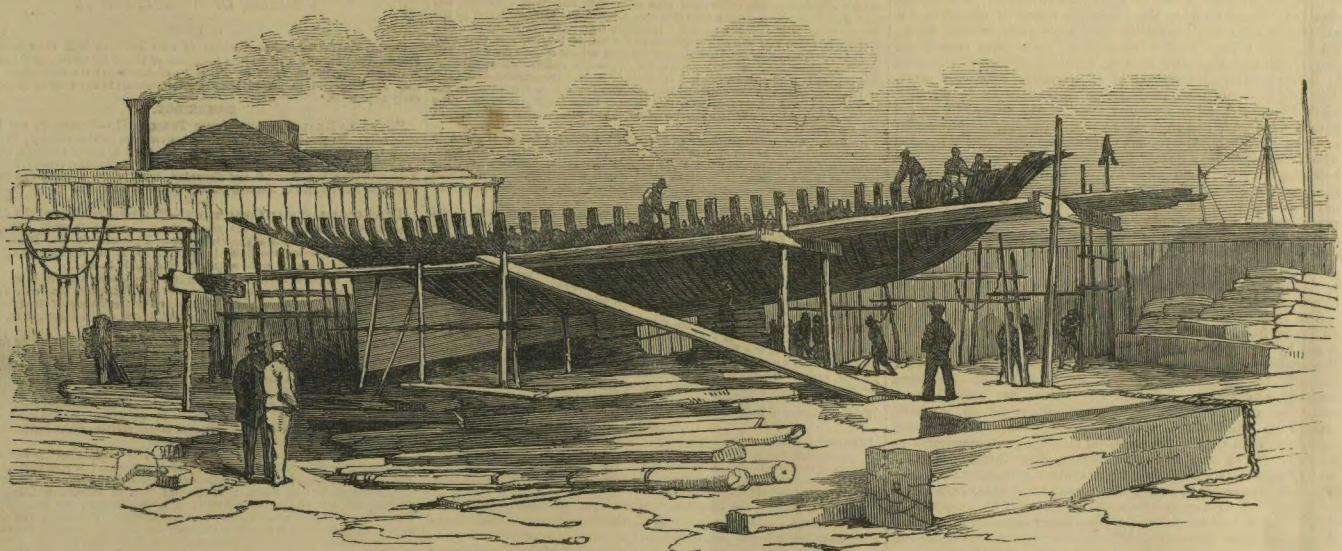
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## PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

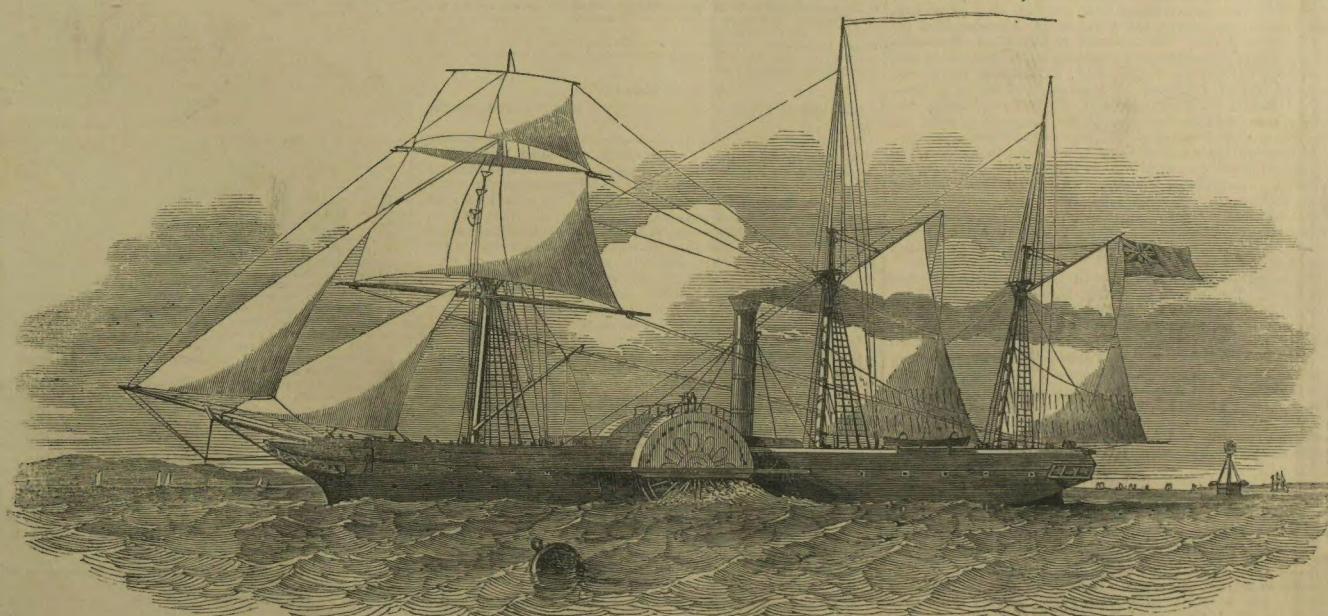
"ONCE upon a time," to borrow the opening language of the fairy legends, London was a city whose opinions upon political and commercial questions no Government could afford to despise. When London spoke, the whole country replied. When London moved the extremities were not long quiescent. Things, in this respect, have altered of late years. London has become too large and unwieldy to stir. Like a plethoric alderman, she suffers the inertia of obesity. Around the original London a host of minor Londons have sprung up, as important, and even larger and more populous than herself. Westminster overshadows her; and her boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, Marylebone,

Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Greenwich, each large enough to make a capital city, form so many independent jurisdictions, having nothing in common but their police-constables, that the old, familiar London is well-nigh jostled out of all her dignity and glory. Of so little account is this great city, that, when London chooses to elect a Hebrew to represent her in Parliament, the House of Lords coolly denies her right to do so, and acts with as much unconcern as if London were of no more importance than John-o'-Groat's house. Yet the Hebrew so elected is one of the notabilities of the world, and London is not only the metropolis of Great Britain, but the richest, most celebrated, and most wonderful city on the face of the earth. The fact is, that the ancient organisation of London is no longer of any political or commercial worth whatsoever. It does not answer its original

purpose. The energies of the metropolis are diluted by subdivision, and so frittered away as to be practically useless. The Lord Mayor, with his lumbering state-coach, his mediæval trappings, his mace-bearer, and all his trumpery of the 9th of November, is a spectacle for mischievous boys and idle sight-seers. The Lord Mayor is no more that power in the State which the Lord Mayor used to be in the days gone by, even at a time so recent as when Mr. Beckford braved the crowned Majesty of England, when a wrong was attempted against the City and the popular liberties. Manchester has a voice that must be listened to; but the voice of London has lost its terrors. It may thunder, but no one regards it. No one asks in our time what London thinks, or what London is going to do. She is politically a cypher; and Manchester, as an exponent of public opinion, has taken the high place



YACHT BUILDING AT NEW YORK TO COMPETE WITH THE ENGLISH YACHTS AT COWES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE STEAM-SHIP "IBERIA," WITH "CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT TOPSAIL"—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





## INTERVIEW OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

WITH MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.

(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT G. HUTCHINSON, BENGAL ENGINEERS.)



GOOLAB SING.—FROM A MINIATURE BY A PERSIAN ARTIST.

In our Journal of Feb. 22 we briefly recorded this interesting scene. We have since, by official courtesy, had placed at our disposal a series of Sketches of the meeting, by a clever officer of the Bengal Engineers, which we have the gratification to present to our readers. Accompanying them are the descriptive details of the state ceremony, abridged from the *Lahore Chronicle*.

On Sunday evening, December 22, about 4 P.M., Maharaja Goolab Sing reached the neighbourhood of the camp of the Governor-General, ground having been taken up for him and his attendants about two miles in advance of the cantonment on the right of the road to the town of Wazirabad.

Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., commanding the station, accompanied by his staff, Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Lahore; Mr. Edward Thomas, Under-Secretary; Mr. F. F. Courtenay and Major Ramsay, Private and Military Secretaries to the Governor-General, and two Aides-de-Camp, proceeded, with an escort of Irregular Cavalry, some distance in advance of the Maharaja's proposed camp, to which they conducted his Highness. On reaching the ground he was saluted with 19 guns from Captain Delamain's horse battery.

The Maharaja was attended by troops to the amount of about 2500 men, not presenting a very favourable idea of the vast army the Sovereign of Kashmeer was, in certain quarters, supposed to have under his command. It happened, unfortunately, that two of his said-to-be best regiments, those of Colonel Steinbach (who were on their way to join the *corps* of their master, having learnt, on arrival at Shupayoon from Kashmeer town, that a fall of snow, that lasted forty-two hours, had completely blocked up the Peer Punjal Passes), turned back in the hope of finding a better road in another direction. In attempting, however, to make their way through the Baneehal Pass, they were overtaken by a second snow-storm, and suffered a loss of from forty to fifty men. The detention they thus encountered prevented their joining the camp of Goolab Sing before he reached Seroke.

The Maharaja had himself considerable difficulty in making his way from Kashmeer to Jumoo, snow lying in many places six and eight feet deep.

On the 26th of December, at about half-past three o'clock, the same officers who went to welcome the Maharaja on his first arrival, proceeded on elephants towards his Highness' camp, and conducted him to the Durbar of the Governor-General.

The following were the arrangements for the reception of the illustrious guest.—The Durbar tent, across the centre breadth of which the two principal rows of seats had been placed, on the right and left of the Governor-General's, in the form of a horse-shoe, was lined at the back by some troopers of the body guard; on the right and left, and along the interior front face, were placed the men of her Majesty's 32d Foot, on escort duty with the camp; the entrance was lined on either side by the Grenadier companies of her Majesty's 10th and 24th regiments of Foot. The Governor-General's band was placed at the southern end of the Durbar tent, and played during the whole of the interview. Outside the tent were posted, first, a double rank, mounted, of the body guard; and Infantry and cavalry troops forming a double line, not less than 2000 in extent. Beyond the Durbar, the deputation were met by the Maharaja and his attendants, well mounted on elephants, that of the Maharaja carrying an elegant silver howda. The whole *cortege* thus advanced in a body, and presented a highly picturesque sight, notwithstanding the dust raised by the crowds of footmen running in attendance on their Prince. The effect was considerably heightened by the presence of many ladies, mounted on elephants, who marched with the line outside the street.

On the arrival of the Maharaja close to the end of the street of the viceroyal camp, at the angle mentioned above, Sir Henry M. Lawrence, the President of the Board, and agent to the Governor-General, as respects Goolab Sing and all other chiefs in and about the Punjab, accompanied by Major Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board, proceeded on an elephant to receive his Highness, who was welcomed, on his alighting from his howda, by Sir Henry Elliot, the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General. The troops, a double line of which was drawn up along the main street, as above described, presented arms, and the artillery fired a salute of nineteen guns. On reaching the border of the carpet in the Durbar tent, his Highness was met by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who cordially shook hands with the old man, and conducted the Maharaja to a carved and gilt seat on his own right hand. Sir Henry Elliot took the right of the chief, and beyond him were seated Meer Runbeer Sing, the eldest son of the Maharaja, with Sirdars Juvalur Sing and Motee Sing, his nephews and



STATE HOWDAH, AND ELEPHANT.

sons of the late Raja Dheean Sing, and also Colonel Steinbach; on the left of the most noble the Marquis sat Sir H. Lawrence, Sir Walter Gilbert, Mr. John Lawrence, Brigadier Hearsey, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Courtenay, Major Ramsay, and other aides-de-camp; and in the rear of the front row were at least 120 military, with a slight sprinkling of civil officers.

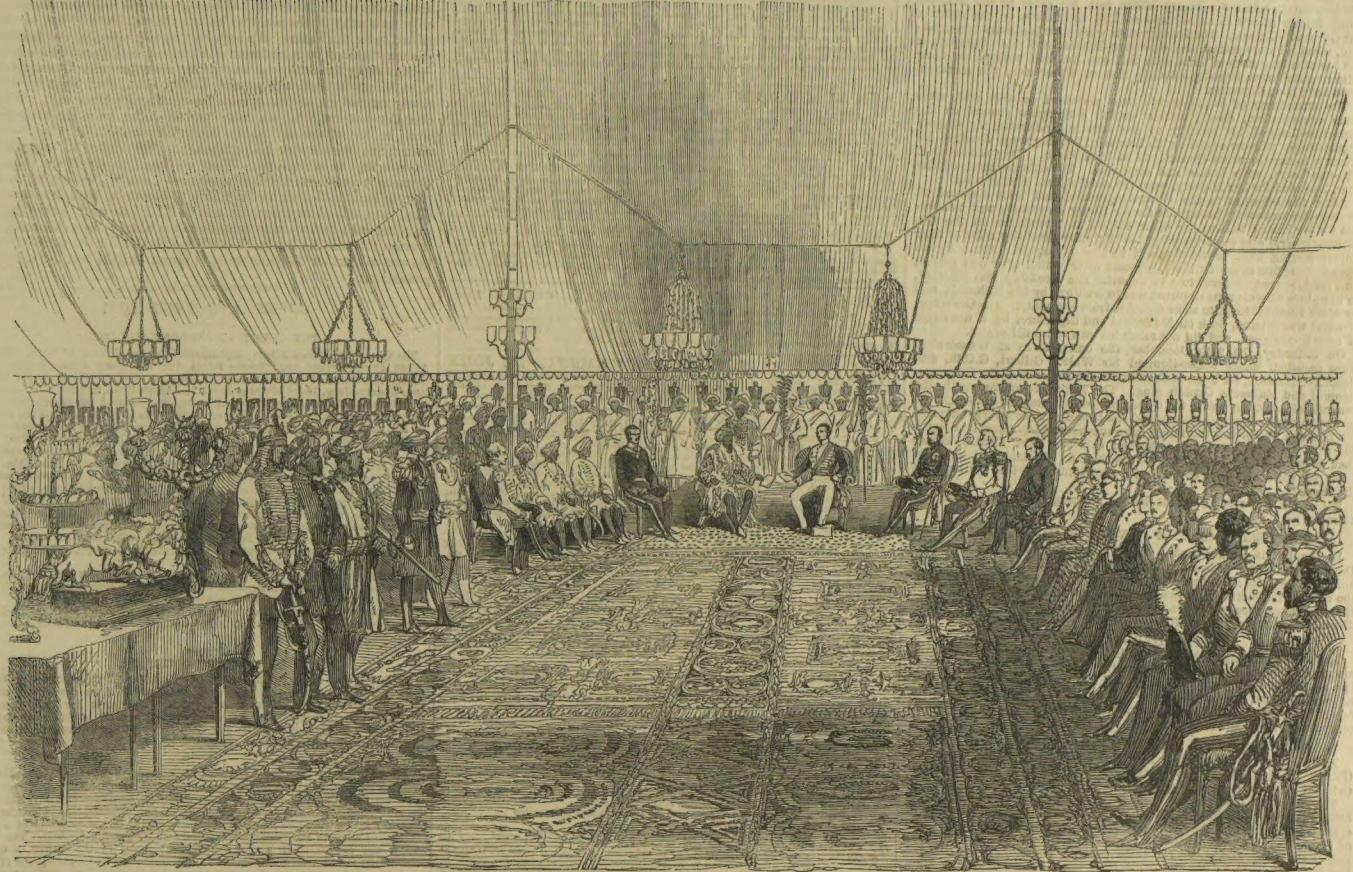
The Governor-General wore the full dress of a Minister of State, with the star, ribbon, and collar of the Thistle; Sir Walter Gilbert, Sir H. Elliot, and Sir Henry Lawrence also wore their several decorations. Goolab Sing had on a showy turban with a green and gold choga, and green trousers. His beard was died black, and thus gave him the appearance of a man of fifty, though his age is above sixty.

Immediately after taking their respective seats, the Maharaja, his sons and nephews, presented *survaranas* or wave-offerings in cash to the Governor-General; while all the other attendants, who were not allowed seats, were called upon to make offerings, in the shape of *nuzur*. A few minutes, taken up in conversation between the guest and his noble host, intervened; after which the presents prepared for his Highness, on the part of the British Government, were displayed. Those for the Chief consisted of an elephant, with a silver howda, of two horses, and forty-

one trays of miscellaneous articles. The trays were brought in and displayed in a double row on the floor before the Maharaja; the Governor-General drawing his Highness' attention to those articles particularly deserving of notice. The peculiar features of Oriental courts and manners were displayed in the presence of two accountants, who, seating themselves on the carpet, paper, pen, and ink in hand, proceeded to prepare an inventory of the fine things spread out before them on behalf of their lord and master. A musical box, with a singing-bird, attracted the particular attention of the Prince, who handed it at once to his confidential Minister, Dewan Joala Sahai. The handsomest portion of the presents was a group in silver, of two ancient knights, one of whom is falling, pierced by the spear of his enemy. When the whole of the offerings to the Maharaja had been brought in, the Governor-General rose, and receiving the ornaments in succession from the hands of Mr. Thomas, Under-Secretary, to whom they were passed by the Bengalee Treasurer of the Toshekhana, tied on his Highness' head a very fine diadem of diamonds, placed a gold chain round his neck, &c.; the Jumoo Chief, the Common Sowar of thirty years past, standing all the while with his body inclined in an attitude of submission.



DEPUTATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS, FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.



THE RECEPTION IN FULL DURBAR, AT WUZEERABAD, OF THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING, BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

This ceremony concluded, to witness which the whole company stood up, the presents for the Maharaja's son and nephews were brought in respectively, in the same manner as before; his Lordship himself bestowing on each, and also on Colonel Steinbach, the principal articles of jewellery presented. The share of Runbeer Sing, the heir-apparent, was twenty-one trays, while the sons of Raja Dilean Sing had each nineteen trays; the other attendants receiving *kheluds* according to their rank in the Maharaja's service. The first on the list was Josla Sahai; after him came Dewan Huree Chund, the general in chief of his Highness' army: on his receiving the *khelud*, Sir Walter Gilbert rose, and addressed a few words to the General, expressing a hope that such a solid peace and lasting friendship had been established as would render a collision extremely improbable. The episode was a pleasing one.

The distribution of the presents concluded, the interview was brought to a close by the ordinary Oriental fashion of presenting *utur*; after which the Maharaja took leave, being accompanied by the Governor-General to the centre of the carpet. He was further escorted, by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Elliot, to the spot where his elephant

was in waiting, and to some distance from the camp, by the under-secretary and an aide-camp; a parting salute, also of nineteen guns, intimating to the assembled multitude that the ceremony of that day was concluded. The troops then returned to their respective quarters, and the meeting between the Maharaja of Kashmeer and the Governor-General of India had become a matter of history.

If we are to believe all the protestations of friendship, good-will, and gratitude made by his Highness on the occasion of this visit, the political result may perhaps be commensurate to the trouble bestowed on the show. The expense, it is whispered in well-informed quarters, will not be an object of much consequence, seeing that the gifts of his Highness far exceed in value those of the Governor-General.

On the evening of the 26th, the Governor-General entertained a large party of the principal civil and military officers at dinner.

#### THE RETURN VISIT.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 27th of December, at three o'clock

precisely, the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant staff, all mounted on elephants (twenty-one in number), proceeded in state, under a salute of nineteen guns, to return the visit paid him the day before by Maharaja Goolab Sing.

The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of the body-guard, commanded by Major Mayne.

The whole of the troops were out, and formed in line, as they had done the day before, from the camp of the Governor-General towards that of Goolab Sing, the troops of the latter being also paraded, and completing the line.

His Highness had deputed his son, Meer Kunbeer Sing, and some attendants, as far as the viceregal camp, to meet and escort the Governor-General; and himself came nearly a mile in advance of his own tents to receive and conduct his Lordship to his camp, showing a marked deference in the mode of reception, and establishing his inferiority in a decided manner in the eyes of the swarm of native lookers-on.

On alighting from his howdah, which greatly eclipsed anything of the kind in Goolab Sing's *sucarree*, the Governor-General was conducted



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA PROCEEDING IN STATE TO RETURN THE VISIT OF THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.—THE CAMP AT KASHMEE.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—On Saturday last, the 78th anniversary of this society was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. There was a numerous attendance of the Fellows, to hear the oration of Dr. Rowland, and to witness the delivery of a gold medal and a third, one of silver. The first gold Fetheringham medal was obtained by Dr. D. for the Hospital for Consumption; and the second by Mr. Hodges; both of those gentlemen having written highly meritorious essays on subjects proposed by the society. To Mr. Hancock, of the Charing-cross Hospital, was awarded the third medal, for important services rendered to the society. The president then announced the result of the ballot for the officers of the ensuing session, when Dr. Murphy was declared to be elected the president, and Mr. E. Canton appointed to deliver the oration; G. J. Guthrie, F.R.S., and Dr. Owen Rees, the Lettomanian professor for the following year. In the evening a large body of the Fellows sat down to a dinner.

**THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.**—On Monday, at a very crowded meeting of the importers of, and traders in, coffee, held at the London Tavern, the subject of the present state of the coffee trade, and the best means to render effective the Act of Parliament, 43 Geo. 3, cap. 129, for preventing the adulteration of coffee, was taken into consideration, and discussed with much earnestness. Mr. T. Baring, M.P., moved the first resolution:

The permission, given by the Treasury minute, dated 4th August, 1840, to adulterate coffee, by the addition of tea, is hereby rescinded; and it is further resolved, that no coffee is to be imported into this country, or to be sold, unless it is of a quality which is not adulterated, and to the value of coffee as is constrained in very many cases, by the said Treasury minute, contrary to the principles of fair dealing, to sell spurious mixtures. (No. 10)—under the name of coffee, in order to compete with the coffee of this country, which is of a quality and value which is not necessary less than is thus caused to the revenue, the deliveries of coffee in the year 1849 having been £45,313 lbs. less than in the year 1847, while the consumption of every other article of large growth has increased.

Considerable uproar from the party retail dealers ensued on the reading of this resolution, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by noisy interruptions. The advocates for adulterated coffee moved an amendment, in a sense contrary to the resolution, but it was rejected, and the original resolution was carried. The following resolutions were also agreed to:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the lower class of consumers of coffee in this country pay a most exorbitant price for what is sold to them under that name, and that they have a right to demand from importers and dealers from whom they purchase the protection of adulterating coffee with various deleterious ingredients being too great a loss to the consumer; the latter, for whose benefit it was originally framed, being of all parties the most aggrieved.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly impolitic, as to establish a precedent

fraternal with serious evils, to legalize a system of adulteration, and to permit unwise and low-spirited men to profit by the misery of others, of whom the following extract (paying special attention to this meeting) is the only existing instance of adulteration being carried on under special Government sanction, prosecutions having been recently instituted by Government against several parties for adulterating pepper, which is prohibited alike by act of Parliament.

That, viewing altogether the operations of the said Treasury minute, this meeting is strongly of opinion that it is a serious and unwise evil, tending greatly to injure the honourable and honest importers and manufacturers of coffee, and the consumer; the latter, for whose

benefit it was originally framed, being of all parties the most aggrieved.

That the chairman of this meeting be empowered and solicited to seek an interview with the Prince Consort, and to present to him the same, to fix a time when their Lordships will be pleased to receive a deputation, who will wait upon the Prince, to impress upon him the various and important facts connected with the subject on which the meeting has been held, and to urge upon Government the adoption of prompt and effectual measures.

**WESLEYAN REFORM.**—A public meeting of the London district of Wesleyan reformers took place on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. Mr. Joseph Child, who occupied the chair, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that they had representatives from the various districts, consulting as to the best mode to be adopted for forwarding the Wesleyan Reform movement, and he was happy to say that the most perfect harmony existed amongst them, and they were all anxious to come forward to promote the great object in view. (Heard heartily.) The friends of the society were in a very prosperous state, and all the Wesleyan preachers were exercising their talents in a most exemplary and becoming manner, with their piety and perseverance sufficiently evidenced. There were in connection with the reformers 4977 local preachers (live on trial), 151 leaders, 165 classes, and 2298 members. Mr. Chipchase moved that this meeting was desirous of recording its gratitude to the "Head of the Church" for the signal success that had attended the movement for promoting the cause of Wesleyan Reform. Mr. Leak seconded the resolution, and said that he considered the Wesleyan ministers were the most zealous and active, and to the extent they were not entitled to. As far as he himself was concerned, he was opposed to the method adopted in a church as it led to a misinterpretation of the Scripture, and the direction of the sacred word from a general to a particular application. Mr. Browning having made a few remarks in favour of the resolution, it was carried unanimously. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting at some length, and a resolution was passed, pledging the meeting to support with increased energy and perseverance the movement in favour of Wesleyan reform. A collection was made in aid of the funds.

**SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BIND.**—The annual meeting of the governors of this school was held on Thursday, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. Lord Radstock, in the chair. The report stated that the total receipts for the past year were £2929, including £500 laid out in the purchase of goods manufactured in the school. The ordinary expenses had amounted to £7000 16s. 7d., and the extraordinary expenses for new buildings and repairs to £524. In addition, goods manufactured in the school, to the value of £242, had been consumed in the house. It is also stated that several remarkable specimens of the ingenuity of the pupils, the number of whom now amounts to about 150, would be exhibited at the National Exhibition, Hyde Park, where, being the work of the poor, they will, no doubt, attract considerable attention. The report was adopted, and the usual contributions passed.

**ARCHITECTS' BENEFICIAL INSTITUTION.**—On Wednesday evening, the first annual meeting of the members of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Mr. Sydney Smirke, the president, in the chair. From the report it appeared that since the 27th November last, when the society commenced its legal existence, the council had been chiefly occupied in the preparation of the by-laws, upon the fitness and propriety of which the success of the institution greatly depended. In order to make these by-laws, they had themselves of analogous societies, mainly those of the Arts, General Benevolent, whose object was to assist the poor, and the present institution. The amount of their accounts was extremely satisfactory, considering the very short time the society had been in existence. The council were happy to announce that the institution was already in such a position, that, although they had invested £500, a fair balance still remained to meet the charitable purposes of the society. The total amount of receipts to the 31st December, 1850, was £337 8s., and that of the expenditure £80 3s., leaving a balance of £307 5s. During the present year this balance had been increased to £390, which had been still further augmented by subscriptions and donations received at this meeting.

**PROTESTANT WORKERS' FUND.**—On Tuesday evening, about eighty gentlemen assembled at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary festival of this institution. From the report, it appeared that the charity was established in the year 1835, with the view of affording relief to distressed members of the trades, and also for the purpose of providing them with permanent residence and pensions. For some time the operations of the society were confined to the relief of members of the trade of fishmongers, and to a considerable extent, in less than two hundred and twenty-two apartments having received assistance in various sums, amounting in all to £1000. In 1839, the sum of £1000 was invested in stocks, and the society had been accomplished by the exertions of the committee, in the purchase of a plot of freehold ground, and in the erection of an asylum theron, at Woodgreen, near Hornsey. Already had eleven individuals reaped the benefit of this establishment, and were now in the receipt of weekly allowances of half a guinea, together with a plentiful supply of fuel. The amount of subscriptions announced during the evening was £300.

**RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.**—On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Westminster Juvenile Refuge and School of Industry was held in the lower room of the Westminster Chapel, in Broad-street. The report stated that during the year 170 candidates had been examined by the visiting committee; 32 were not considered eligible, 11 others, although accepted, did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to them. The remaining 127 had entered the institution, many of whom were so extremely destitute of friends and home, as to render it absolutely necessary to provide for them lodging in addition, as well as food and instruction. In some cases, the luxury of a bed in a room had not been enjoyed for six or eight months prior to admission. The whole of the apprentices referred to in the last report were still going on well, and were in a good state of health, and were likely to become good mechanics. The youths who had emigrated to the colonies occasionally sent home letters of a pleasing and satisfactory character, and their statements were sometimes confirmed by letters received from respectable residents in the colonies. Fourteen boys and girls had emigrated, during the past year. There had been added to the industrial emulations in the boys' school, leather-gilding, turning, and French polishing, and a sum of £10 had been realised by the work executed. The majority of the boys had been employed in the service of the army or navy. The improvement of the girls' cleanliness and other virtues was manifested; and in this department there had been 225 garments made, and 280 others repaired and altered. During the year 44 girls had been admitted, and 37 had left; 69 had gone to service, two to needle-work, four had emigrated to the colonies, two had left to sell in the streets, seven had removed to the workhouse, four to other schools, and five had left from causes not yet ascertained. The committee were in treaty for some new and spacious premises near the Park, and had agreed to £500, a sum which was deemed to form a sufficient school emigrants' home for the accommodation of all the poor, who were in the neighbourhood.

The expense of the year amounted, including a balance of £35 12s. 2d., to £703 16s. 6d. The receipts had come chiefly from two sources—from a lady, whose benefice on former occasions had been the means of continuing the institution to the present time, and from the Committee of the Ragged School Union, who had advanced upwards of £300, so that a very small portion of the sum expended had been contributed by the public generally.

**MEETING OF SEAMEN.**—The adjourned meeting of the London seamen was held on Monday night in the Temperance Hotel, Prince-street, Regent's-hiway, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Board of Trade on a bill for the amendment or the suspension of the objectionable portions of the Mercantile Marine Act. Mr. J. Kavanagh presided; and it appeared that the Board of Trade had returned an unfavourable answer to the memorial. Under these circumstances the meeting considered what course should be adopted; and after several speeches it was resolved to petition Parliament for the repeal of the act.

**NEW HOSPITAL FOR KING'S COLLEGE.**—The corporation of King's College intend making application to Parliament in the present session, for a bill to authorise the purchase of the old burial-ground of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and to erect thereon a new and enlarged hospital, to accommodate an additional number of patients.

**ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.**—On Monday, a ward-mote was held in the ward of Cornhill, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, when Messrs. Nicol and Hodgkinson having resigned, Mr. Carter was unanimously elected an alderman, in the room of Sir John Pirie, Bart., deceased.

**EASTER VACATION.—ORDER OF COURT.**—"Whereas, by the first article of the General Orders of the High Court of Chancery, of the 8th day of May, 1845, it is provided that the Easter Vacation is to commence and terminate on such days as the Lord Chancellor shall every year specially direct; and whereas Easter Week, or a period equal thereto, has usually been observed as vacation on the several days of the Court; and whereas, Easter Week will within the present year, fall within Easter Week in London, by order, that the Easter Vacation, for the present year, shall commence on Monday, the 1st day of March, and terminate on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, both days inclusive; and that this order be entered with the Registrar, and set up in the several offices of this Court."

**EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—The committee appointed at the special meeting of this company, on the 13th ult., to consider the working agreement entered into by the directors with the Eastern Union and Norfolk Companies, issued their report on Thursday. The committee state, that, after deliberate consideration, they have arrived at the conclusion "that the terms of the proposed agreement are not based upon an equitable regard for the interest of the Eastern Counties Company, and they therefore strongly and without hesitation recommend to the shareholders that they do not confirm the proposed arrangement."

**NEW HIPPODROME.**—The Royal Commissioners have received innumerable applications from theatrical and equestrian managers, for permission to erect in Hyde Park temporary theatres, circuses, shows and booths, but the Executive Committee have positively refused all such requests. Among other managers who petitioned the board was Mr. Baty, the lessee of Astley's for a site in the Park for the erection of a hippodrome, after the style of the celebrated one in the Champs Elysées at Paris, but on a more extended scale, and for which privilege he would contribute to the funds of the Commissioners £1000 a year. Mr. Baty has since become lessee of an extensive plot of ground in the Park, allotted for "the new Great Circus," from the turnpike and within a few miles of the old Great Circus, where a large number of workmen are now actually employed on the works; and from the estimates, models, and plans furnished by the architects, surveyors, builders, artists, and machinists, it would appear that the hippodrome will cost little less than £6000. It will, it is understood, be opened by Mr. Baty, on the 1st of May, the day appointed for the opening of the Exhibitions.

**CHEESEMONGERS' BENEFICIAL INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday at the London Tavern; Mr. Edward Hewitt in the chair. The report stated that the total amount of the funds of the society—40 men and 27 women—had been placed on its funds, 37 of whom had died. At the present time there were 12 males and 18 females remaining on the funds, with, of the two elected that day, made a total of 32, the payments to whom would be £51 6s. 8d. per month, and £615 per annum. The total amount distributed in pensionary relief, and donations to the families of deceased pensioners, since the formation in 1835, was £6940 10s. 6d. The funded property of the institution amounted to £27449 16s. 1d. During the past year Miss Ann Dowd had taken up a cottage and lands, situated at Chayton, near Lewes, occupied by such poor persons as were fit to be serving. They were concerned to state that during the past year they had been obliged to trench upon the funded property of the institution, as the pay in pensionary relief had exceeded the amount set apart for that purpose. The receipts for the past year amounted to £650 9s. 10d., and the expenditure to £691 8s. 8d., leaving a balance of £150 1s. 2d. The report was adopted.

**THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday evening, the thirteenth anniversary dinner of the Corporation of the Hospital was given at the London Tavern, Earl Hardwick in the chair; his Lordship being supported by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carden, Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson, Sir J. L. Lushington, Admirals Bowles, Gordon, Priece, and Falcon; Captains Beech, Beeby, Walker, and Macpherson; the Russian, Prussian, and Danish Consuls; Sir J. C. Matheson; the object of the charity was the *Seamen's Hospital*, Greenwich, for the reception of the sick and disabled seafarers of all nations. From the report laid upon the table, we gleaned that from the date of its establishment, its patients had numbered no fewer than 63,345; comprising Englishmen, 37,252; Scotchmen, 7736; Irishmen, 5029; Frenchmen, 235; Germans, 84; Russians, 789; Prussians, 1233; Dutchmen, 205; Danes, 349; Swedes and Norwegians, 164; West Indians, 1583; Italy, 572; Portugal, 485; Spaniards, 287; East South Americans, 124; Australia, 571; New Zealand, 59; United States, 1173; South America, 124; West Indies, 1583; Africa, 15; Greece, 50; New Zealanders, 31; South New South Wales, 31; South Sea Islanders, 32; China, 38; and so on. From the report of the service, 1797; and in merchant vessels of different nations, 58,447; comprising—Englishmen, 20,252; Scotchmen, 572; and so on. The patients are required to pay a quarter of an hour on a small coin of silver, with copper in the centre, and a certain effect being produced on the muscles of the eye, they are then in the operator's power. Out of more than twenty gentlemen tried on Wednesday, the effect was produced only on three or four; and with only one was Mr. Stone successful in any great degree. However, the patients who were successful were sufficient to prove the reality of the method, and there was no room for doubt of the accuracy of the proceedings.

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**DR. KARM'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.**—This museum, exhibited at 315, Oxford-street, consists of an extensive collection of subjects, showing the human frame from the embryo of two weeks to the state of decay and disease, and the appearance after death. So large and curious a collection was, perhaps, never before exhibited. Women and children are of course excluded. Among the artificial preparations, the microscopic embryology presents a series of minute and curious interest, "such as," the collector says, "a university affords." To the medical student and physico-mechanic, the subjects are singularly and beautifully executed in leather, wax, glass, and nerves are shown, and beautifully executed in leather, wax, glass, and nerves, are shown, and beautifully executed in leather, exposing the superficial veins of the face, &c., and permitting them to be seen side by side, so that the eye may be seen in the vertical section. Besides these, there are some full-length figures in cases, among which is one representing the blood circulation, and a female figure showing the fatal consequences of tight lacing. The figure illustrating the Cesarean operation is beautifully executed; so too, is "The anatomical Venus," capable of separation in 85 or 87 means. Such an exhibition will prove highly useful to many who have not other means of anatomical study.

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**AMERICAN PACKET-STATION.**—The grand jury of Roscommon county have adopted a petition to Parliament, praying that an American packet station might be established on the west coast of Ireland. A committee was appointed to forward the design of an American company to adopt Galway as a packet station.

**ON TUESDAY LAST,** the Marchioness of Waterford laid the first stone of the new packet station to be erected at Portlaoise. The trowel, plumb, and hammer being handed to her by the architect, she placed some coins in the stone, and placed it, with all due architectural ceremony, in its proper position. The stone bears the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, in the name of the Holy Trinity, the foundation-stone of this church was laid by Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, on the 4th day of March, 1851."

## THE THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET.

A new candidate for the highest dramatic honours appeared on Saturday—Mr. J. William Wallack, son of Henry Wallack, and nephew of James Wallack. The gentleman has matriculated on the American stage, and acted there, we understand, a great reputation. The boards of the United States have now furnished us with several powerful performers; and if we may judge from the present example, it will be well for us to look to them as schools of acting, now that our theatres are destroyed, than for that which seeks experience. Mr. Wallack made his *debut* in *Othello*. The actor is a man of stalwart proportions, and of magnificent height, a grand countenance, and a slow and graceful deportment. Nevertheless, in his style of acting there is a want of action, the heroic; but we saw at once that his *Othello* was after a familiar and domestic type. Even the oration before the Sagittary was delivered conventionally; and the quarrel scene in the court of guard was decidedly undramatic. In *Castus* I love thee; but never be of office of mine," received marked distinction in this way. We were, therefore, prepared for this quality of art, and expected instances which, if the man had been well, would have been safely weathered, we were not disappointed.

Mr. Wallack's third act is the most original on the stage. The reading and conception are new; the execution has nothing conventional, and the passion was true and natural. In the lower passages of the dialogue Mr. Wallack is free and graceful, in the more poetical he rises into musical emphasis, and in the passion, with a skill to reduce and control it. But it is in pathos that he excels: his very anger melts into tenderness, and his fury at its height, effervesces into pity. With this, too, Mr. Wallack makes an appearance of one of the most singular characters. His *Othello* seems to be a child of the tempter, so unscrupulous is he, so inexperienced, so thoroughly innocent such an amiable "gulf" and "dolt," as he might have appeared in the eyes of *Emilia*, yet for all this, not the less masculine and dignified. In a word, Mr. Wallack's performance abounds with novel points and beautiful inventions, words, are vices of which he turns to his own account as speedily as possible. He should also trust more to the onward flow of the passion, and not break up his lines for the mere sake of some verbal subtlety. This serves to distract attention and interrupt sympathy. Despite these drawbacks, however, Mr. Wallack's *Othello*, we must confess, gave us much and most refined delight; and we find a strong desire in him another character. His *Castus* seems to be a child of the good, the simple, and the benevolent; and we are sure that he will be a strong and successful actor. The audience, with a general verdict of *well done*, and a hearty *applause*, witnessed the curtain.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—MALLE.**—Madame Duprez, accompanied by M. and Madame Duprez, reached London on Thursday. Carabin, a new basso, Signor Blanchi, and Madame Fontenetti, are already at their posts. The season will be inaugurated with the "Lucia di Lammermoor" in which Malle Duprez will make her *début*. Auber's grand opera of "Gustave," which is in act of preparation, will afford especial interest from the union of Mlle. Duprez's personage in the *Pays d'Asie* and the *Madame Ankertstrom* of *Fontenetti*. All the resources of the theatre will necessarily be combined in the production of Auber's fine work. A general rehearsal has already taken place of the "Ballet à la Watteau" in which Amalia Ferraris will appear. The effect of the groupings, and the quaint picturesqueness of the costumes of Louis XIV. were greeted with considerable applause by the favoured few who were present. The opening night is fixed for Saturday, March the 22nd.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble will resume her "Readings of Shakespeare," at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, the 24th inst., and will continue them every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, until Easter.

Dr. Reed commenced, on Wednesday evening, a series of lectures upon subjects connected with the Great Exhibition. They are said to be delivered under the patronage of Prince Albert. Dr. Reed's first lecture was simply introductory, and a series of general observations on art, science, law of patent, and the proposed Exhibition might. The utility of this course is not to be questioned, and there is reason to believe it will be successful.

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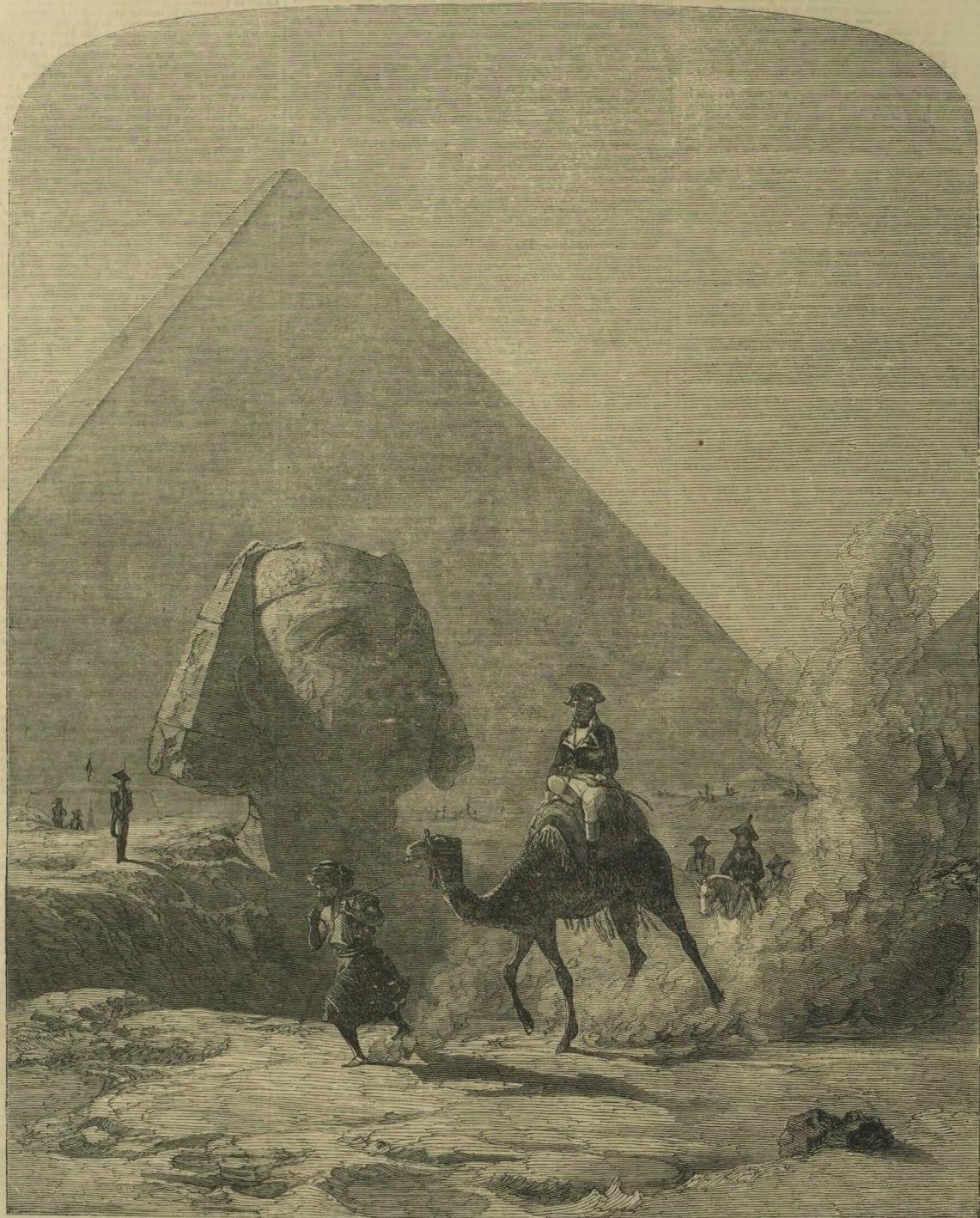
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F I N E A R T S .



NAPOLEON IN EGYPT ("FORTY CENTURIES LOOK DOWN UPON HIM.")—PAINTED BY EARL GIRARDET.\*

## NAPOLEON IN EGYPT.

## L.

BENEATH him stretched the sands  
Of Egypt's burning lands,  
The desert pant'd to the scorching ray,  
The camel's plashing feet,  
With slow, uneasy beat,  
Threw up the scorching dust like arrowy spray,  
And fierce the sunlight glowed,  
As young Napoleon rode  
Around the Gallic camp, companionless that day.

## II.

High thoughts were in his mind,  
Unspoken to his kind;  
Calm was his face—his eyes were blank and chill;  
His thin lips were compress'd:  
The secrets of his breast  
Those portals never pass'd, for good or ill;  
And dreaded—yet adored—  
His hand upon his sword,  
He mused on Destiny to shape it to his will.

## III.

"Ye haughty Pyramids!  
Thou Sphynx! whose eyeless lids  
On my presumptuous youth seem bent in scorn,  
What though thou'st stood  
Co'veal with the flood—  
Of all earth's monuments the earliest born;  
And I so mean and small,  
With armis at my call,  
Am recent in thy sight as grass of yestermorn!"

## IV.

Yet in this soul of mine  
Is strength as great as thine,  
O dull-eyed Sphynx that wouldest despise me now!

Is grandeur like thine own,  
O melancholy stone,

With forty centuries furrow'd on thy brow:  
Deep in my heart I feel  
What time shall yet reveal,  
That I shall tower o'er men, as o'er these deserts thou.

## V.

I shall upbraid thy name  
Of never-dying fame,  
My deeds shall fill the world with their renown.  
To all succeeding years,  
The populous hemispheres  
Shall pass the record of my glories down;  
And nations yet to be,  
Surging from Time's deep sea,  
Shall teach their babes the name of great Napoleon.

## VI.

On History's deathless page,  
From wondering age to age,  
New light and reverence o'er that name shall glow.  
My deeds already done  
Are histories begun,  
Whose great conclusion centuries shall not know  
O melancholy Sphynx!  
Present with Future links,  
And both shall yet be mine. I feel it as I go!"

## VII.

Over the mighty chief  
There came a shadow of grief.  
The lips gigantic seemed to move and say,  
"Know'st thou his name that bid  
Arise yon Pyramid?  
Know'st thou who placed me where I stand to-day?  
Thy deeds are but as sand,  
Strewn on the heedless land.  
Think, little mortal, think! and pass upon thy way!"

## VIII.

Pass, little mortal, pass!  
Grow like the vernal grass—  
The autumn sickle shall destroy thy prime,  
Bid nations shout the word  
Which ne'er before they heard,  
The name of Glory, fearful yet sublime.  
The Pharaohs are forgot,  
Their works confess them not;  
Pass, Hero! pass, poor straw! upon the gulf of Time!"

CHARLES MACKAY.

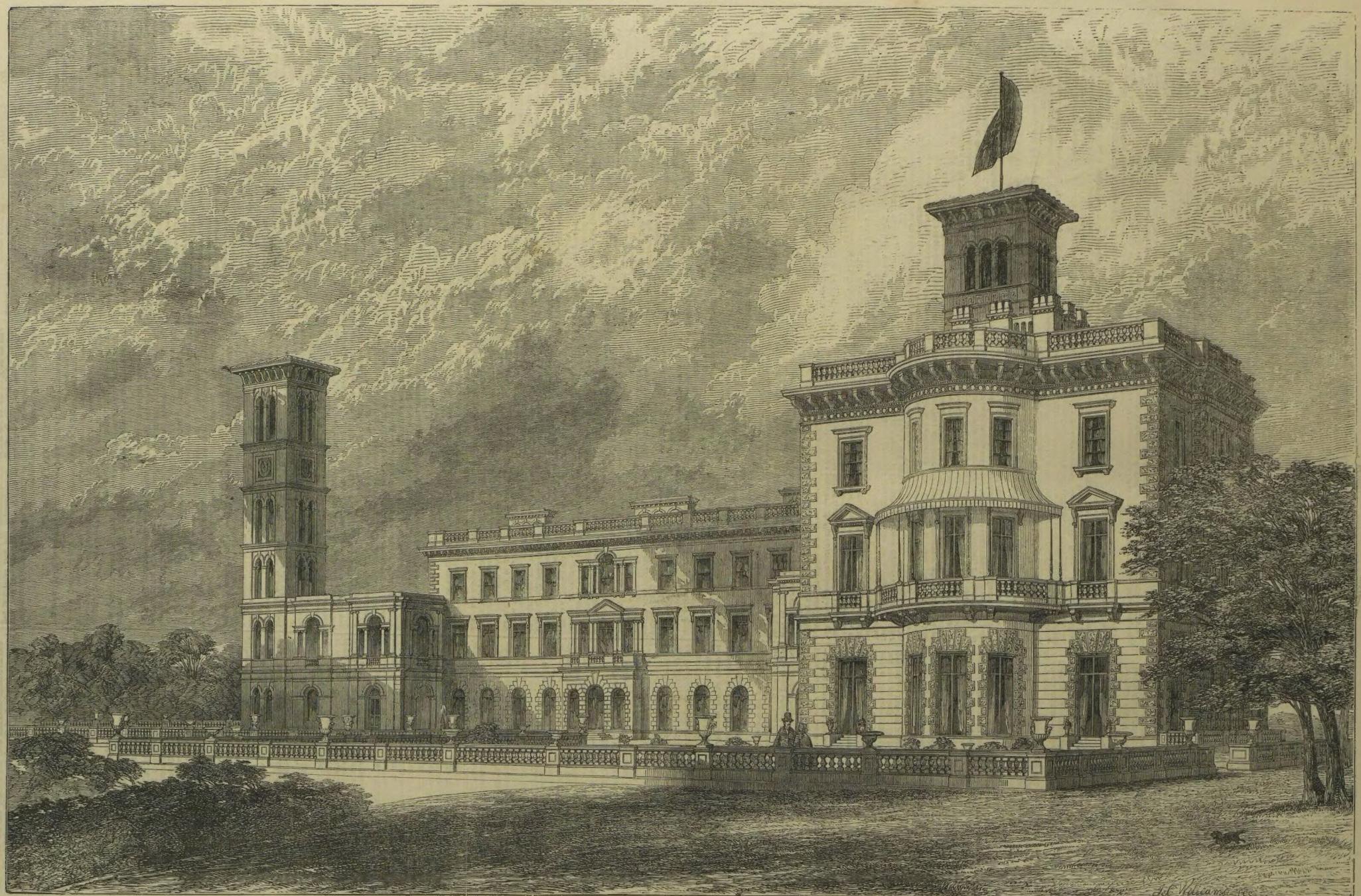
\* From a print engraved by Gauthier, published by Goupil and Co., Paris and New York; and Gambart and Co., London.

## TERRACE VIEW OF OSBORNE.

AMONGST the different Views of Osborne which we have from time to time published, we have given representations of different portions of the marine residence of her Majesty, and have incidentally mentioned the Terrace Front, of which we now present a View.

That part of the building nearest the spectator is the Pavilion, solely appropriated to the use of the Queen and Prince Albert. The Tower, with the Royal ensign floating from its summit, is on the entrance-front, which we have delineated before. The mass of buildings between the Pavilion and the Clock-Tower, at the other extremity, contains the Music-Room, and an immense number of apartments for visitors, &c.

The terrace is laid out with parterres of choice flowers; and there are a fountain and vases, and statues, adding to the tasteful character of the scene. At a lower level, overlooked by the chief terrace, is another, laid out in similarly elegant taste, and to which access is attained by two flights of steps: fountains and statues adorn this terrace, as well as the upper one. Owing to the conformation of the ground, which forms a rapid descent towards the sea, these terraces command extremely pleasing views over the Solent and the bordering coast of Hampshire; and, as the grounds of Osborne have been skillfully laid out and improved, under the correct judgment and supervision of their Royal owners, the marine retreat may well be the favourite abode of her Majesty.



OSBORNE, HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—THE TERRACE.







SEÑOR DON SANCHO PANZA, GOVERNOR OF BARATARIA.—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION

SEÑOR DON SANCHIO PANZA, GOVERNOR OF BARATARIA. PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.

This is Mr. Gilbert's contribution to the Exhibition of the British Institution; and in brilliancy of colouring it equals, if not excels, either of his former works. He has chosen one of the happiest phases of Cervantes' masterly portrait of brief authority. The "declared perpetual Governor of Barataria" is here seated in his chair of state, meditating upon the cares and perplexities of his newly-assumed office. The portraiture is exceedingly characteristic. The picture is an excellent specimen of the Artist's clever drawing and richness of colouring; doing full justice to the honest and simple squire in the full blaze of his long-promised dignity.

*MUSIC.* -

—  
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The excellent effect of the new regulations for the exclusion of visitors from the rehearsal was sufficiently manifested in the first concert on Monday night. The symphonies—Mozart's, in D, No. 2, and Mendelssohn's, in C minor, No. 1—were both beautifully executed; and familiar as is the last-mentioned work, it was invested with a new interest, owing to the delicate observance of light and shade: this was particularly remarkable in the flowing and lovely andante in G. The Mendelssohn Symphony has been before us, under Costa's direction, in the Institute in E major, and it was equally good. The intermezzo in G major, depicting the incident in E major, was the most interesting movement of the intermezzo in G major, depicting the original scherzo and trio, which the composer discarded, and the brilliant finale, so replete with picturesque variety, made a deep impression on the auditory; the *intermezzo* is of imminent intricacy, but the plotage was steady, and the breakers were avoided by the executants with resolution. The overtures were Weber's "Oberon," which was encored; and Beethoven's "Leonora," *Fidelio*. The *overture* to the former was not to be heard, for the purpose of *Fidelio*. The *overture* on Monday was not the well-known "Leonora," the popular *Fidelio*, which are so ingeniously heard, but it was the version which pleases the Conservatoire *habitués* in Paris so much; here it was not likely to be accepted as the best of the four compositions, although its beauties, when the difficulties are thoroughly mastered, which was not the case in the present instance, are not unworthy of the genius of Beethoven. Instead of a concerto for pianoforte or violin, Beethoven's *sonata*, Op. 36, in E major, was the selection in a *Violin* (right hand), and the minuet and trio was executed by Sainton (right hand), (tenor) (Lucas (violinello), Howell (double bass), Williams (clarinet), Baumann (bassoon), and C. Harper (horn)). The policy of the introduction of this masterpiece of chamber composition, at a great orchestral concert, is questionable; but if it be inserted in the scheme, the work should have been presented in its entirety, and ought not to have been cut into three parts, as was done, and each part not to have been taken by a director, the might have gone still further, and have limited the Conservatoire plan of having the three last movements of the *sonata* executed by all the stringed instruments. The playing was, however, admirable. Sainton, in his brilliant variations, was perfection; Mr. Williams's air was faultless; Hill and Lucas, in the violin and violincello and first variation, left nothing to be desired; whilst Baumann and C. Harper were fully alive to the beauties in their portions of the score. The vocal gleaning comprised Handel's air, "Ango nel mio peccato," from "Flavio," passionately sung by Miss Dolby; Rossini's air from "Zelmira,"

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, "*Samson*," was revived on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, conducted for the first time by Cope. This work, which, in point of merit, may rank after the " *Messiah* " and " *Israel in Egypt*," has not yet established itself permanently in favour of the Society. From 1838, when the members first performed it, up to the present period, the oratorio has been only given six times, the last in February, 1846. At the Gloucester Musical Festival, in 1844, an attempt was made to alter Newburgh Hamilton's adaptation of Milner's *Samson*, but the attempt was entirely unsuccessful. The Society, however, failed, like the Accademia Filarmonica, in attempting to " *dress* " the musical public respecting with proper indignation any liberties taken with Handel's scores, or even with his words, however indifferent may be many of the poems for his oratorios. The book of "*Samson*" is open to many objections, even as it now stands; but Handel's greatness is so apparent in the music, and the example of the Society so encouraging, that it is to be hoped that the love of hearing more often such a magnificent production. The argument opens before the prison gates of Gaza, with the rejoicing of the Dagon worshippers, followed by the plaint of *Samson* at his loss of sight. The impiety of the pagans is finely contrasted with the devout confidence of the Israelites. In the second part is the temptation of *Samson* by *Delilah*, the temts of *Haropha*, the leader of the Philistines, and the lamentation of the Israelites over the destruction of the temple, with the death of *Samson*, the lamentations for his love, the Dead March in his honour, and the final outpourings of the "celestial concert," to indicate the immortality of the soul. Handel has marvellously treated the varied themes in the prolix poem. The marked distinction between the sensual orgies of Dagon, and the pure simple worship of Jehovah is evidence of Handel's poetic and intellectual inspiration. The criticism of Purcell in this connection is well founded.

he manifested greater dramatic feeling and energy in his interpretation of "Samson." More than half of the program was to these pieces by the principal composer with the exception of Mr. Whittier, who were seemingly deficient in the delivery of the recitatives, rendering them infinitely more monotonous and tiresome, by drawing out the words instead of declaiming them. Miss Dolby distinguished herself greatly in the contralto songs of *Meribah*: the solo, "Return, O God of Hosts," with its sublime chorus; "To dust thy glory," a truly sublime conception; and the pathetic air, "Ye sons of Israel," were sung by Miss Dolby most exquisitely. Miss Birch, in the air, with the charming chorus of soprani in unison, "My faith and truth," and in the *bravura* air, "Let the bright seraphim," was very successful, barring a too ambitious cadenza against Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obligato. Mr. Lockey sang steadily and feelingly the arduous music of *Samson*, which taxed the great powers of Brahmin in his best days: such airs as "Total Eclipse," and the *bravura*, "Why does the God of Israel sleep," exact the dramatic intensity of a Duprez or a Mario, and the florid capabilities of a Handel, who directed these two trying airs for Beard; but toors of those days were bayonettes. Phil-

lips, always so sure and safe, as though he had been born with a gift of *Monaco*. Samson, the giant, was a work of art without a parallel; made a great hit as the giant of Gath : the bass air, "Honour and Arms," was not only sung with finish and energy, but with excellent accent and proper refinement; there was no vulgar barking, too often heard in the air. He was equally successful in the admirable duo with Lockey, "Go, baffled Coward." Miss Birch and Mr. Lockey's artful singing of the clever duo, "Traitor to Love," must also be referred to with praise. The choral singing has never been surpassed: except in one or two instances of unsteady intonation in difficult chromatic passages, the ear could have no complaint. It was not merely correct note-reading, but there was a poetry in the colouring of the music by the choristers, of irresistible charm. The trebles in the "Her faith and truth" sang deliciously in tune. The contrasts between the dignified supplication of the Israelites, "Hear, Jacob's God," and the wild pagan orgies of the Philistines in the "To song and dance," were finely marked. The auditory were quite thrilled by the colossal chorus, "Fixed in his everlasting seat."

— Altogether, this revival reflects the highest credit on the Sacred Harmonic Society and on its great conductor who, in addition to his labours in the direction of the masses, has judiciously written additional accompaniments, where the thinness of the Handel score would be objectionable. The organ solo, well played by Mr. Brownsmith, has been added by Costa, as well as the employment of the viola. The brass has been sparingly used, but the new effects for the wood band have been calculated with the spirit of a thorough musician, fully reverencing the genius of the immortal Handel. It is on hearing "Saul" and "Samson," as now executed at Exeter Hall, that, with all the boasted declarations of art progress, the hearer is struck with the originality and grandeur of Handel's genius. His ideas have been gained in form, the ideas in these two oratories are still sufficient to supply modern composers with inexhaustible themes to work upon, to paraphrase, and to re-produce. "Samson" will be repeated on the 26th inst.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

There are three institutions in London to aid the distressed artist—the Ancient Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1738; the Choral Society, in 1791; and the Royal Society of Female Musicians, in 1839. The formation of the two last-named societies did not affect the rules and regulations of the parent institution not including even the professors. But the three societies, taken together, are not sufficiently comprehensive, as measures are now in progress to establish a fourth institution. Whether the statutes of the Royal Society might not be so modified and arranged as to include every branch of the musical profession, so as to have but the expense of one executive, we shall not now inquire, but the excellence of the most ancient of the three societies is unquestionable; however, a great effort is to be made by the Royal Society of Musicians, a small and flourishing institution; so long as the annual claims upon it exceed the income, there can be no permanent prosperity. Now, if we examine the abstract of the accounts for the year 1850, we find the vested property, that is, interest on stock and ground-rent, amounts to £1843 19s. 3d.; and the expenditure, in monthly payments to aged musicians, widows, and orphans, £2090 6s. 10d., besides £180 1s. 6d. for temporary relief and funeral expenses; £16 1s. 6d. for printing, with apprenticeship fees, £16 1s. 6d. in benevolence to aged claimants, also to indigent musicians, widows, &c., having no claim on the institution. It will thus be seen that the outlay is far beyond the fixed revenue of the society, and it has, therefore, to look anxiously every year to other sources for the sinews of war, and these are then provided for:—First, from the professional members' subscriptions and premiums, £339 12s.; secondly, from honorary life and temporary members, £279 10s.; and, thirdly, from donations and legacies, £154 1s. It will be at once seen how important is the annual musical festival to the funds of the society, as the attractive musical arrangements, and the gathering of the amateurs amidst the professors, lead to the raising of an important sum of money to carry out the benevolent objects of the institution. We understand, that, if any increased demands on the exchequer had taken place this quarter, the society would have been compelled to have met them by claims without cutting off the item of occasional fees, that is, one of infinite value in hard times. When calculated, that in the expenditure of the sum of upwards of £2650 last year, the business of the society was entirely carried on for £209 12s. 5d., which includes nearly £50 for printing, &c., it may be judged that the governors and assistants, who gave their services gratuitously, exercise a proper vigilance in the distribution of the funds. At the 11th festival, held on the 7th of June in 1850, the financial condition of the society was not clearly explained by the representative of the musicians charged with the task, but, fortunately for the interests of this noble institution, the Earl of Carlisle was in the chair; and his tact and eloquence in proposing the occasional toasts, had the effect of swelling the list of donations and subscriptions, without which the Royal Society of Musicians would indeed be limited in the exercise of charity. Mr. Ferry's account of the origin of the society is very interesting. It is curious to look over the names of its benefactors. Handel, who, during his life, received many public performances for the Society, bequeathed a legacy of £1000; and there are, besides, annually, a public rehearsal and execution of his "Messiah," two performances which are fixed this year for Monday morning, May 5th, and Wednesday evening, May 7th,

The programme of the music performed on the 7th was as follows:—

## PART I.

"Non nobis Domine" (with Dr. Cooke's "Amen.")

The National Anthem (Solo, Miss Glee, five voices)	"The Queen of England's Tongue—Messrs. Benson, Benson, Howes, Lee, and Whitehouse	W. Horsley, M.B.
Song, "The Watchword of Progress"—Mr. Lockey (accompanied by the composer)	• • • •	W. L. Phillips, Laura Barker.
Canatas, "Enone"—Miss Dolby	• • • •	Maysester, Meyerbeer.
Concertante for piano and violin—Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Sainz, "Arioso and Chorale" themes	• • • •	Weber, S. Glover.
Grand Concerto in March, "Le Prophète" (encore)	• • • •	Dr. Callicott.
Song, "Oh, it's a glorious sight to see" ("Ueboron")—Mr. Manvers	• • • •	
Solo, clarionet—Mr. Lazarus	• • • •	
Song, "Loving Hearts" (encored)—Miss Poole	• • • •	
Solo, clarionet—Mr. Lazarus	• • • •	
Song, "Queen of the Valley"—Messrs. Barnby, Benson, Glee, Queen, and Whitehouse	• • • •	

PART II

Grand Wedding March ("Midsummer Night's Dream") (en-  
cored) Mendelssohn.  
Prize Glee, "Let's go a-walking" - Misses, Barnby, Benson,  
Howe, and A. Novello (accompanied by the composer) H. Smart.  
Song, "The Herdsman's Spring Song" - Miss E. Lyon Stockhausen.  
Finale, Tramp Chorus ("Bob Roy") ... Sir H. R. Bishop



SIR J. W. GORDON, B.A.

MR. REDGRAVE, B.A.

MR. CRESWICK, J.A.

## THE NEWLY ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A very rare occurrence in the history of art in this country took place at the Royal Academy of Arts on the 11th of last month—the election of four Academicians from the ranks of the Associates, to fill the vacant places occasioned by the deaths of Sir Martin A. Shee, Sir William Allan, Mr. Etty, and Mr. Deering. One vacancy a year is considered to be the average of the vacancies; but death, in 1850, had been busy among the forty members, and none of the four can be said to have died young.

The twenty, or rather nineteen, Associates, from which the thirty-six members proceeded to recruit their ranks, consisted on the day of election of the following names:—Francis Danby; George Fatten; Richard Redgrave; Sir John Watson Gordon; Thomas Creswick; John Hollins; Francis Grant; William Calder Marshall; Alfred Elmore; Thomas Sidney Cooper; William Powell Frith; Edward Matthew Ward; William Edward Frost; Paul Falconer Poole; Frederick Richard Pickersgill; Sidney Smirke; Robert Thorburn; Augustus Leopold Egg; John Henry Foley; that is, seventeen painters, one sculptor (Mr. Marshall), and one architect (Mr. Smirke).

After an active canvass (worthy of a rotten borough contest in the heat of Ministerial animosity), the elections fell on Mr. Redgrave, Sir John Watson Gordon, Mr. Creswick, and Mr. Grant. Nor has the public been much disposed to quarrel with the selection.

How one vacancy would be filled up was known beforehand; the Royal Scottish Academy having elected Sir John Watson Gordon (then only Mr. Gordon) to fill the office of President of the Royal Scottish Academy, vacant by the death of Sir William Allan, and her Majesty having chosen him as her principal painter in ordinary for Scotland, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. To have withstood such claims to attention would have been inconsistent with the party policy of the Academy, and Sir J. W. Gordon's election (independent of his great merit as an artist) was, therefore, a matter of certainty.

That, however, was not the case with respect to the other vacancies. People (not generally misinformed) were of opinion that Mr. Grant would hardly be chosen in this time, as the Academy would be unwilling to elect two portrait painters. Mr. Creswick was ready named for election; and if there had been any R.A. sweepstakes, Mr. C. would have stood well in the betting. Frith, and Ward, and Frost, and Marshall were deservedly favourites; indeed, Mr. Marshall ran Mr. Grant very hard, and, but for Mr. Grant's seniority as an Associate, would probably have taken his place.

To become an R.A. is the leading object of an artist's life; it is his G.C.B., and his "collar of Eases." To be one of forty chosen out of four thousand is no inconsiderable honour. But this is not all. The fact of his being an R.A. gives him a position in society; it is admitted into the Atheneum Club without going to the ballot; and at a Macready dinner as soon as his seat is on the table; and, while all below is *cold* and *raw*, he has his hot chickens, and his *first-class* champagne. Then, too, within his own walls in the National Gallery, he has a right, however bad his pictures may be, to his *fortieth* portion of the best space there on the walls. Ay, and he takes it too; though at times he will do a generous act, and remove one of his own pictures to give a junior a chance. It is wonderful how soon he becomes a thorough-paced member of the body, though, while an outsider, he has been clamorous in the extreme against the Academy. Attack an Academician in his company, or prefer an A.R.A. to an R.A. as an artist, and see how he gives battle, as if the reputation of the whole forty was in danger. Before he has been a year in office he has acquired bits of Leslie's lectures by heart, has re-read Sir Joshua's discourses, and is trying his voice at a speech for the annual Academy dinner.

Mr. REDGRAVE achieved a sudden reputation by a most touching picture from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and soon confirmed that reputation by his "Reduced Gentleman's Daughter" and his "Country Cousins." Lately he has scarcely been up to his old mark; and, finding himself superseded for a time by Frith, and Ward, and Egg, he has taken to landscape painting; and, by his taste in appreciating, and his skill in transferring to canvas the beautiful land and glade scenery of our country, has extended his reputation for variety of subject and for skill as well. He must seek, however, if he wishes to obtain a reputation hereafter, to poetically his subjects a little more, and to remember the famous remark of Fuseli, that "selection is the invention of a landscape painter."

Sir JOHN WATSON GORDON has built his style as a portrait painter on Velasquez and Sir Henry Raeburn, and has struck from out the two masters a broad massive style of his own that does honour to our school of art. For the portrait of a man, no living artist can touch Sir John Gordon. He rejects the common types of portraiture; and, unlike other artists, when he has a fresh sitter, rather relies upon himself, nature, and the sitter before him, than flies to the engraved works of Sir Joshua for a position on a background. He scorns the schoolboy commonplace of a curtain and a column. It was long, however, before he reached this broad excellence of manner, for his portraits of Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd are hard daguerreotype likenesses, very untrue to the style of Sir Henry Raeburn.

For skill in transferring a shady pool, or a green lane, to canvas, no one has surpassed Mr. CRESWICK. He loves

To wander

Down some trotting奔's meander;

and never fails to light on a Janus-like spot sacred to solitude, and fit for the pencil and colours he has with him. The inmost glades and tumbling waters have formed delightful additions to every exhibition within the last fifteen years. And now that he has extended his art, and sought to represent a large tract of country under a particular atmosphere, he has found a wider circle of admirers, and still continues to

Please and enchant all whom he pleased and enchanted before. To our tastes, he is the greatest painter of English landscape now among us; but he is not necessarily, therefore, the greatest landscape painter we possess; he wants the poetry of Turner, the sublimity of Martin and Danby, the indescribable something of Linnell, and a certain charm for which Mr. Lee is so remarkable. He has, however, not yet achieved his best; and he is young, with the world of nature before him, to supply fresh scenes of a still lovelier character than any that he has yet attempted.

As Sir John Gordon is not to be surpassed in painting a male head, Mr. GRANT is not to be surpassed in painting a female head. One can render the strength and intellect of man; the other, the fascinations of female loveliness. Mr. Grant has built his style on Gainsborough and Reynolds—more on the former, however, than the latter. He is not so original in style and treatment as Sir John Gordon; and it is a very easy master to trace his borrowings to the pictures from whence they were taken. He steals (if he will pardon the word) in a bold, highway-man-like manner; and what he borrows, makes his own, by the graceful use to which he turns it. Beginning his career as an artist late in life, Mr. Gentleman is a remarkable instance of taste, talent, and perseverance. A gentleman by birth, fortune, and education, you see in his pictures the well-bred air of one who is fully alive to the ease and charms of good breeding. There is the well-born appearance—or what Pope called the nobleman-look—about all his portraits. Those sitters who bring it, find it transferred to canvas; and those who do not bring it, find it given to them. A painter with such a skill in pleasing cannot but succeed.

The portrait of Mr. Redgrave is from a photograph by Beard, taken for this occasion. We have not here engraved Mr. Grant's portrait, it having already appeared in our Journal, No. 158.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Superintendent of the Census has published the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of representation and number of representatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left to each State, &c.

States.	Free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.	No. of representatives.	Live and fractions.
Maine ..	582,026	—	—	6	23,970
New Hampshire ..	318,003	—	—	3	38,475
Massachusetts ..	994,724	—	—	10	63,964
Rhode Island ..	31,232	—	—	2	7,793
Connecticut ..	147,549	—	—	1	54,493
New York ..	370,913	—	—	91	385
New Jersey ..	3,038,818	—	—	33	24,010
Pennsylvania ..	482,868	52	—	5	24,019
..	2,341,204	—	—	25	11,804
Ohio ..	1,981,940	—	—	21	25,244
Indiana ..	990,288	—	—	10	58,496
Wisconsin ..	305,936	—	—	3	26,058
Michigan ..	370,576	—	—	4	24,028
Illinois ..	850,000	—	—	9	11,416
Iowa ..	132,000	—	—	2	5,648
California ..	200,000	—	—	2	13,648
Maryland ..	492,661	90,355	546,874	5	80,994
Virginia ..	940,060	460,000	1,216,000	13	4,712
North Carolina ..	480,000	280,000	648,000	6	88,944
South Carolina ..	280,000	350,000	450,000	5	24,120
Georgia ..	553,000	290,000	771,000	8	28,592
Florida ..	45,000	22,000	58,200	1	—
Alabama ..	440,000	330,000	638,000	6	78,994
Mississippi ..	300,000	320,000	492,000	6	26,120
Louisiana ..	250,000	200,000	370,000	3	90,472
Texas ..	100,000	50,000	130,000	1	16,824
Arkansas ..	140,000	45,000	177,000	1	83,824
Missouri ..	550,000	91,547	644,528	6	85,872
Tennessee ..	800,000	250,000	950,000	10	18,240
Kentucky ..	782,000	211,000	988,000	9	70,016
Delaware ..	50,277	3,322	51,976	1	—

## ENTIRE POPULATION.

Free States	Slaves	Free.
Free States ..	..	13,574,757
Slave States ..	..	6,294,398
District and Territories ..	..	197,385

3,067,234

3,500

20,667,720

3,070,734

The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22nd May, 1850, determines the number of representatives at 233, and as but 220 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a representative to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky—13.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows: viz. Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose: viz. Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1,

New Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2.

The free States gain six members, and lose four. The slave States gain four, and lose six.

**THE OFFICIAL EXHIBITION CATALOGUE.**—Preparations on a large scale have been made by the contractors for printing the various catalogues of the Great Exhibition. The first step towards the accomplishment of this vast undertaking was the creation of the type necessary to print four editions; and Messrs. Clowes and Son, being type-founders as well as printers, came to the resolution of having the whole of the type cast specially for the purpose. Their first effort was directed to produce the type for the small English, French, and German catalogues; the quantity cast for the purpose was 16,000 lb. For the large augmented edition they were, however, advised by their contractors to employ the services of Figgins, Messrs. Bayliss and Co., and Mr. Caslon of London; and Messrs. Miller and Richards, of Edinburgh. The joint exertions of these firms have added 25,000 lb. more, to the general stock set apart for this vast undertaking; making a total of 41,000 lb.—a weight sufficient to set up 45 London daily newspapers. The casting of this large quantity of type gave employment to 250 persons for ten weeks. The number of separate pieces in 20 tons of type amounts to upwards of 26 millions; and each type of piece of metal passes through the hands of five persons in the process of manufacture.

**INCLOSURE OF WASTE LANDS.**—Sir George Grey has introduced a bill to authorise the inclosure of the following lands in consequence of the sixth report of the Inclosure Commissioners.—Trotton (West Sussex), Brookwood (Hampshire), Apsley (Cambridgeshire), Cullom Mountain (Cardigan), King's (Hereford), Rogiet and Minstone (Monmouth), Blenepen (Cardigan), Colby Moor (Westmorland), Mappershall (Herts and Beds), Twyford Down (Southampton), Owlesbury (Southampton), Lurkemore Common (Salop), Ash (Surrey), Trowden (Cornwall), Ludgershall (Wiltshire), Bentley (Southampton), Compton Abbas (Dorset), Droxford (Southampton), Stourpaine and Ast (Dorset), Whitley (Berksh), Shiffield Greens (Berksh), Scaleby Moss (Cumberland), Newton (Cambridgeshire).

## REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

THE GREAT MEETING IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE.

We have repeatedly drawn the attention of our readers to the subject of the impolitic tax upon education and general knowledge, imposed by the Excise duty on paper; and to the threefold amount of taxation imposed upon political knowledge by the paper duty, the advertisement duty, and the penny stamp. In presenting this week a sketch of the animated scene which took place in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, when Mr. Cobden held up to the meeting a copy of a large American daily newspaper, published at less than a penny, we might leave the subject so far as it related to speak for itself, and forbear making any comment upon it; but the question has assumed so much importance, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a gentleman who will not yield even on a right point without an amount of external pressure that would suffice to call a dozen able ministers, that we must continue to do our best towards making the subject more fully understood, with the full conviction that public opinion is fast ripening upon it, and that the Government will sooner or later yield to reason and justice in this matter, and cease to treat so great a social question as one of mere money.

Mr. Cobden, Mr. Milner Gibson, and the other gentlemen who have lately taken up this question with a vigour that augurs of success, seem inclined to attach more importance to the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Duty than to the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper and the Duty on Advertisements. We believe, however, that all three taxes are equally injurious, but in different ways. Upon the first two of them we are not aware that a difference of opinion exists in any quarter, even in the offices of the Government itself. Upon the third there is considerable difference of opinion in many quarters; and these differences must be reconciled, before any real progress can be made in the settlement of that question. A few words on each of them, separately, will enable our readers to understand what interests are involved in them.

In the first place, as regards the *Excise Duty on Paper*. Paper, considered without reference to its ulterior uses as the vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge, is an article of manufacture, which ought not to be taxed any more than cotton, or woollen cloth, or silk, or hardware, or any other product of industry which gives employment to the population, and administers thereby to the happiness of the labourer and increases the resources of the State. Upon this point, we shall show, in a future Number of our Journal, that an unwise Government once placed a tax upon cotton goods, and that a wise Government took it off. We shall show at the same time what were the results of the abolition of that foolish impost, though it was not a whit more foolish than the Excise duty on paper, and how great an impetus was thereby given to the trade of a large district and consequently to the resources of the country. In the meantime, we would ask what there is about paper that should subject it more than cotton to the operation of the Excise laws? Were not a book made of paper, and did no question of education, morals, or religion enter in any

degree into the consideration of the subject, the tax would be an indefensible one. As such it would affect large classes of consumers, wholesale and retail dealers, and many important trades, of which the *paper maché* manufacture would perhaps be the most unfairly dealt with. But when paper is the material without whose aid the education of the people is impossible, the impolicy—no to say harsher word—of submitting it to taxation becomes almost incredible. To combat religion, ignorance, and crime, to diminish pauperism, to eradicate intemperance, to make the working-classes self-supporting and self-respecting—objects which every Government ought to have at heart—there is no adequate means at the disposal of the State, nor of any party in it, so long as there is a tax upon paper. To talk of the education of the people, or of this country being able to keep pace in the great struggles of the world with such a nation as the United States of America, is a mere mockery, while every comprehensive attempt to enlighten the masses is rendered nugatory by the excise-men. The £100,000 per annum voted by the Government for educational purposes is a confession of the importance of the subject; yet the very same Government that aids education to this extent, impedes it to an amount at least a thousand-fold greater, by enhancing the price of the material by which alone education can be conveyed.

As regards the second question—the *Advertisement Duty*—it is a tax upon trade, and therefore impolitic; but, as it is a tax which only operates upon advertisements which are inserted in newspapers, it is, therefore, unjust to publications which no Government can deny to be essential to the well-being of a civilised community. A civilised country without newspapers, would be a contradiction in terms; and were there no other means of establishing such public instructors, the Government itself would be glad to undertake the task, or show itself less enlightened than the Sultan of Turkey or the King of the Sandwich Islands. While any man may advertise without being taxed in it, and every way possible, even in modes that are public nuisances, it is a gross injustice that he should be taxed as soon as he puts his advertisement in a newspaper. The tax, in fact, is wholly indefensible. No one has a plea to urge for its continuance, except that it brings in money to the State; and this plea has so little to stand upon that it is doubtful whether the obstruction to trade which it causes, does not in effect make the State a loser rather than a gainer by it. It is, moreover, a tax that presses more severely upon the poor than upon the rich. It mauls the servant girl in want of a place to the same extent as the public company that advertises the sailing of its steam-ships or the departure of its trains. It stands between the buyer and the seller—the producer and the consumer—the labourer and the employer—and bears as its most distinctive feature that it is a piece of fiscal spite against newspapers, imposed originally by foolish statesmen (active), who dreaded free discussion, and loved to punish it; and retained by another class of foolish statesmen (passive), who prefer their present ease to the welfare of the country.

As regards the *Stamp Duty on Newspapers*—the third and last of these unwise taxes—it must be admitted that there is a greater show of argument for its continuance than can be adduced in defence of the other

two. Newspapers have power for evil as well as for good; and it is desirable that they should be conducted by men of substance, who, if they attack private character, may be made to pay the penalty; and who, if they foment sedition, may be reached and punished. But the question is, does the penny stamp effect these objects? and would not the newspaper press of this country, appealing to a sober, a steady, and a religious people, find it its best interest to reflect public opinion? The history of the American press seems to us to answer the question, and to prove that there is no fear that the English press, if perfectly free, would be otherwise than worthy of the English people. Doubtless, some disreputable papers would start up under a system of perfect freedom—but so they do now; and, what is curious is that the law does not reach them, and that they may deal in lies and slander without being subjected in any degree to the supervision and the call of the Stamp Office. The argument founded upon the abuse of the liberty of the press in France will not apply to this country. The English are not so impulsive or so violent a people. The French, it is well known, cannot assemble, to the number of a few hundreds, in a public meeting, without danger of insurrection; and our Government might as well restrict the liberty of public meeting in this country on the ground of danger to the public peace having resulted in France, as continue to impede the dissemination of political knowledge because another people, differently constituted, and acting under totally different circumstances, had not always known how to use without abusing a great social right. It is too late in the day for such arguments. Another excuse for this tax, which is sometimes alleged—that by its means newspapers enjoy the privilege of freely passing through the Post-office, is as worthless as the rest. No one wishes that newspapers should pass through the Post-Office without payment; and no one buying an untaxed newspaper would object to expend a penny on a stamp to place upon it, when he wished to send it to a distance. Indeed, we believe, that, as far as the Post-office is concerned, the Government would gain money by the abolition of the stamp; and that hundreds of thousands of papers which now pass through the Post-Office a dozen times for a penny each, would pay a penny every time they were dropped into the Post-office box. Of course a large increase of revenue would be the result.

We believe the Government is prepared to "do something;" but, whether or not, we are certain that the question will not be allowed to drop. If the Government would but give us untaxed paper this year, we might be content to wait until next year for untaxed newspapers. It has an opportunity upon this, as well as on some other questions, of recovering the ground which it has lost. The memory of the men who untaxed food will live in the hearts of the present and future generations. The men who shall untax the food of the mind—who shall bring the means of education and enlightenment to the poorest cottager, and enable the hard-working man to read the daily history of the world to his family at his own fire-side, instead of sending him to the ale-house and the gin-shop, to hear it read at a greater money cost and at an incalculable amount of positive demoralisation, will entitle themselves to a reward as splendid and as enduring.



MEETING FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE, AT ST. MARTIN'S-HALL, LONG-ACRE.

## GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The "World's Great Fair" is at present in one of its most interesting stages; the competitors at this high festival are pouring in their treasures on all sides, whilst every becoming effort is being made for their due distribution and display. Even to the ordinary spectator, the amount of contributions collected and daily augmented in the Hyde Park treasury, is eminently surprising and suggestive, when he reflects on the labour and faculty which have been expended on the myriads of wares before him, and on the management and providence which have received, accommodated, and which are to array and set in order this vast assemblage. For ourselves, we may say that every visit impresses us with a wonderful and incessant activity and progress of the workers in this vast section. For ourselves, we may say that every visit impresses us with a wonderful and incessant activity and progress of the workers in this vast section.

Of the decoration and equipment of the great Building in time for the proposed opening in May, as far as official arrangements are concerned, and as we have repeatedly remarked, let us not entertain the smallest doubt (Messrs. Fox and Henderson have an European reputation by this time to sustain); the delay, if any, will rest with the Exhibitors themselves. The next two months, as has been said, will therefore witness an expenditure of energy and labour such as has been rarely displayed on one undertaking, if all that is required be punctually accomplished.

Our French contributors must again be specially assured that the 1st of May is the opening day. If they choose to show bare walls and black spaces, and to miss the most important occasion of the Exhibition, such laxity will not damage the honour of our enterprise. The setting forth of each foreign compartment rests with the responsible and recognised agent, and the exhibitors of the country to which it has been appropriated; and certainly the English authorities of the Commission will bear no part of the culpability or neglect.

In the western division the home consignments amount to 2613 packages, up to the 13th instant. Of those received from our colonies, the return exhibits 516 cases.

The department of raw materials there are deposited 465 packages; in machinery, 1039 packages; in manufactures, 967 packages; and in sculpture and picture, 148 packages. Thus it is apparent that, in the departments in which we have the largest share, our manufacturers have well bestirred themselves up to the present date; and have manifested a spirit of enterprise which we have not seen for a long time. Our fears respecting our promised exhibition of machinery, indeed, the scene of constant activity presenting itself in the British side of the Building well confirms the promise of these returns. The laying of the foundation for the machinery on the north side is all but complete; for machinery (as

we have previously told our readers), which will be in work in cotton, silk, woolen, and fax manufactures; for the new printing-press of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; for the great hydraulic press, &c. Here, too, in this division, already are locomotives; a large carriage-wheel of Crosskill's, 13 feet in diameter; iron-bound tubs and rolling machines from the works of the Birmingham. For the marine and American departments the foundations are being well advanced; and the boiler-house outside, for supplying steam to the working machinery, has been begun.

In the nave, preparations for the fountains are visible. In the galleries, counters, stalls, and even the cabinets or finished cases themselves, are already erected. At the extreme west the frame of the great organ appears; and in the south galleries, several of the goods have been hoisted and deposited in their respective allotted spaces. Carpenters, painters, decorators, cabinet-makers, engaged with the orderly display of the Sappers, are in all parts of the Building. In the work of the Sappers, the artist's colour manufacturer, has erected a case in the south gallery for the display of pigments and colours, valued at £700.

Commencing at the transept, on the ground-floor, allocated to our Colonial contributors, the bustle is similarly bewildering. In the East India department, great advancement in the carpenter's work, &c., is apparent; whilst an immense store of cases, &c. appear in the division under the superintendence of Dr. Lindley. Adjoining it, in the division of the East India Company, is the court for the church ornaments, &c., of Messrs. Welby Pugin and Grace. This is the court for the church ornaments, &c., of Messrs. Welby Pugin and Grace. Several descriptions of these articles will be obtained in the department for London furniture, as several dealers will furnish the ceilings of the bays as specimens of their skill and taste. Further on, the agricultural implements and machinery are thickly strewed about, some of them being of unusual size and ponderousness.

But little additional progress is noticeable in the Foreign compartments. The Zollverein, as we mentioned last week, is still at the head of the foreign contributions, though goods have arrived in the French division. Several French specimens are highly interesting, a colossal group of St. Michael overthrowing Satan, by M. Jean du Seigneur; a bronze hunting group, groups of animals in bronze, a marble Bacchus, Cupid and a drunken faun or satyr, in metal, are among those mentioned to us.

A mosaic table from Barcelona, to be offered for her Majesty's acceptance, is also commended as a wonderful and minute specimen of workmanship; together with a chess-board, among the productions of the Zollverein, valued at £1000, the pieces of which are of mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell, the rim of gold, and the figures of elaborately worked gold and gold, being historical portraits of the time of the Emperor Charles V. The Queen and Court of Portugal inspected the articles to be shipped from Lisbon. The marbles are said to be very fine, principally prepared and polished by Frenchmen. Some heavy

antique silks, made fifty years back, and (in woollens) carpeting specimens are noted. Carvings in wood and ivory, by a gentleman named Braga—especially a statuette of Prometheus bound—had been admired. The best specimens are those in the mineral and vegetable kingdom.

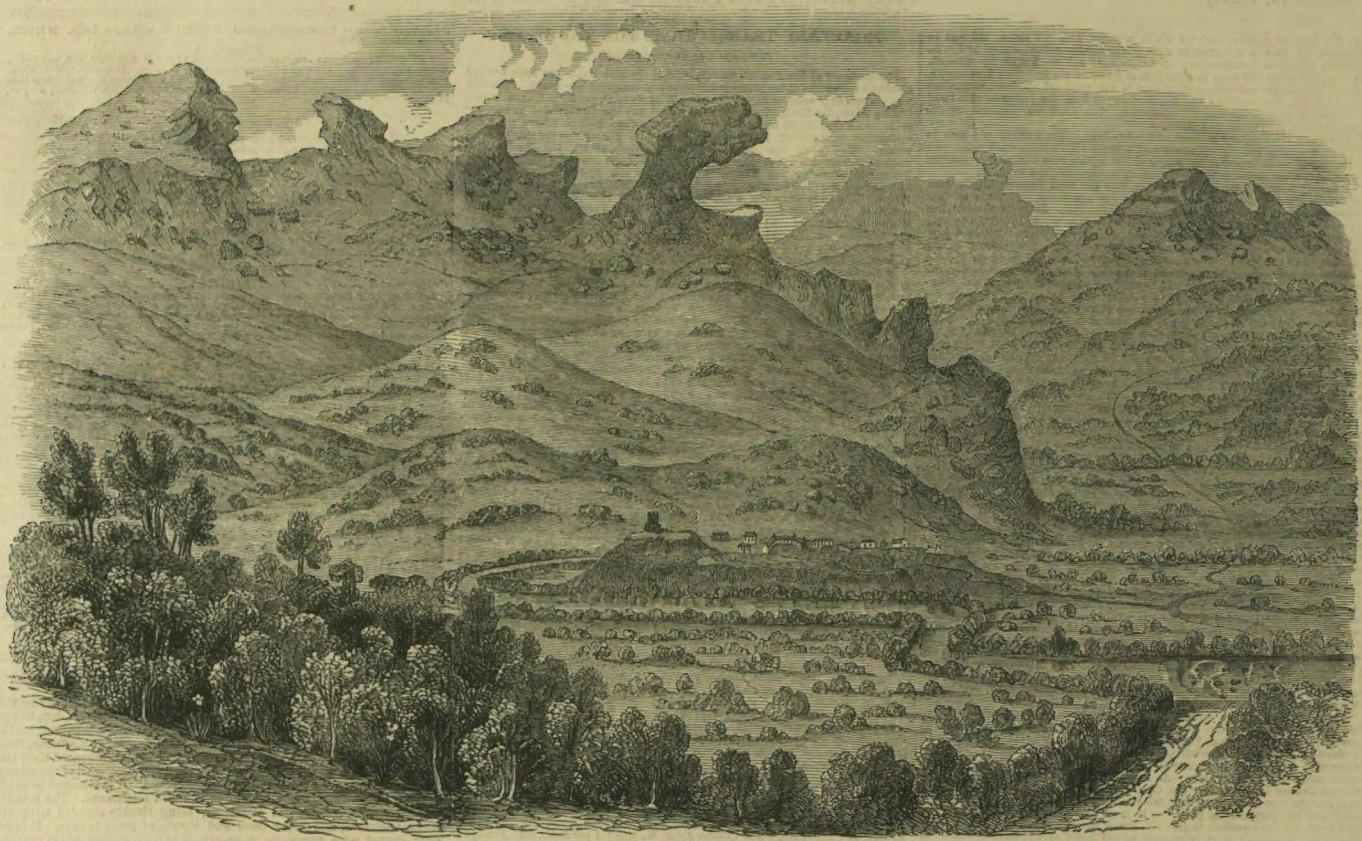
The American frigate *St. Lawrence* is on its way to Southwark with her precious cargo, which has been suffered in the presence of the Excise Committee and their staff. Mr. Cobden, a royal scientific committee, and Lord Granville and Mr. Cobden, of the Royal Commission. At the suggestion of Mr. Field, of the firm of Messrs. Mansfield and Field, a strong square frame containing thirty-six compartments, in each of which was a 63-pound shot, was placed on the floor of the gallery; attached to this were six other frames similarly constructed.

The total number of shot was thus 352, and the weight 17,136 lb., or about 73 tons. These frames being on wheels, by means of ropes were then moved into the gallery by a large body of Sappers; but the pillars and girders betrayed them, and they were compelled to retreat to a temporary fort. As Mr. Brunel had determined that the greatest weight, by packing men as closely as possible on any given space, was 95 lb. to the square foot, this test, representing 100 lb. to the square foot, established amply the security of the galleries. The pressure of an ordinary crowd in the pit of a theatre, or at a meeting, does not exceed from 50 lb. to 60 lb. to the square foot; and it must be remembered, that, as a great part of the gallery space will be occupied by light articles displayed on stalls, the pressure will be still less.

Subsequently, on the 13th, the experiment was repeated along the passages of the north-western gallery: the Sappers, dragging the frames, marched at slow and quick intervals, and then, releasing their hold on the shot-frames, paced in double-time quick step, in close rank of nine rows, three men abreast, along a considerable length.

The decisions by the Commissioners meeting on the 5th, respecting the formation of the juries, have been published: the number in each jury is kept as small as possible, to render them effective; six being the lowest number in a

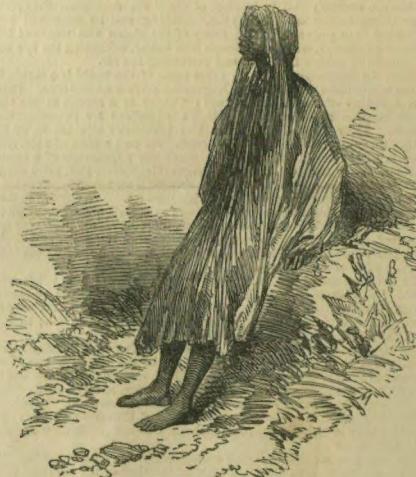




FORT ARMSTRONG, KAT RIVER.

open country across the frontier, and as far west as Graham's Town, The Graham's Town Journal of January 4th, says—"It is expected with confidence that a diversion will be made in favour of the colony from Port Natal. In the settlement of Port Natal there are many thousands of Zulu warriors friendly to the British, a portion of whom might effectually engage the attention of hostile tribes, and prevent them associating with the other tribes in the war now waging with the colony."

*Hottentot Washerwoman.*—Between Cape Town and Table Mountain there is a stream of water, which is rendered picturesque by numerous cascades. This stream presents a curious scene to a European in the beginning of every week, by literally hundreds of Hottentot and other coloured women beating and washing linen in the water. Some of them are accompanied by their husbands and children, and the gift of a few halfpence to the latter is acknowledged by the parents with extreme expressions of gratitude. Many of these females are naked from the



PINOT WOMAN.

order, opposite the Gaika territory, were the first to feel the destroying stroke. At mid-day, while the peaceful inhabitants were seated at their Christmas dinners, the savages surrounded their dwellings, and in a few minutes nothing but smoking ruins and corpses horribly mutilated marked the sites where the villages had stood. More than seventy men, women, and children perished in these massacres. Two women, one of them wounded, alone escaped to tell the awful tidings. The Gaikas then poured across the boundary in marauding parties, devastating the



AMAKOSA KAFFIR.

waist upward, with the petticoat tucked up some inches above the knees. Some of the younger ones display very fine figures; and the whole scene, to one especially who sees it for the first time, is most extraordinary and ludicrous. My appearance among them was always the signal for great laughing and chattering.

Next is an Amakosa Kaffir. These people inhabit Kaffraria, near the Gaikas.

We present a Sketch of a Zulu Hut. The Zulus live eastward of the Great Fish River.

#### FORT ARMSTRONG, KAT RIVER.

This is one of the frontier localities which the war has almost reached. The View shows Fort Armstrong, on the Kat River, which separates the eastern province from the country of the Amakosa, or Kaffirs Proper.

According to the *Cape Monitor*, dated Jan. 18, the Kat River Hottentots were greatly disaffected, and it was feared that they would join Hottentots, by whose order several Englishmen had been murdered in Winterhoek, and who was carrying fire and brand into every farm. The Kaffirs had attempted a strong combination with the coloured classes, which had succeeded in Kat River, where, from the paucity of troops, none had been detached. The account adds—"A great many women and children were in the camp at Fort Armstrong on the 31st of December, and numbers of the loyal inhabitants were flying there for protec-



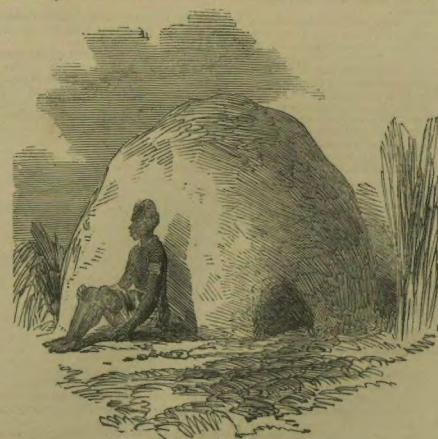
HOTTENTOT WOMAN.

tion, saying, 'We have no arms to protect ourselves against the Queen's enemies and traitors.' It was expected there would be sufficient force there not only to protect the post, but to scour the country."

At the close of the last Kaffir war, the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, visited the Kat River settlement, and expressed himself highly pleased with the district; and, whilst admiring the cultivated valleys from the top of the Kat Berg, he said that the settlement did its founders great credit; and that if the Kat River had failed, then had the whole world failed. The people were delighted with their new Governor. He also appointed the native Field-Commandant, Groope, Justice of the Peace for the Division of Albany.



THE EUPHORBIA TREE, NATAL.



ZULU HUT, NATAL.